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adulteration. The uses of coal and land are extensively and interestingly treated with figures to show need of conservation. In connection with the question of fatigue and general industrial efficiency he advocates a continued shortening of the work-day (p. 71):

We may well hope that, with a general adoption of shorter hours, with improved methods of working, and with restricted output, the time will not be far distant when still further reductions in the working-hours will be possible, until the six-hour day is reached—with all its beneficial advantages—that has been so powerfully advocated by Lord Leverhulme as an ideal.

The book is important, scholarly, hopeful, and well worth serious consideration by all citizens of America as well as of Britain.

C. J. BUSHNELL

TOLEDO UNIVERSITY

The Limits of Socialism. By O. FRED BOUCKE. New York: The Macmillan Co., 1920. Pp. 256. \$1.50.

The interesting thing about this book is to see a professor of economics advocate a knowledge of biology, psychology, philosophy, and sociology as necessary to really understand an economic theory and the social process.

The broadening vision of the late Carleton H. Parker and Robert F. Hoxie is getting adherents and the unity of the social sciences is steadily being recognized more widely.

The author's grasp of psychology is rather inadequate as he fails to mention or use social psychology and labors over his presentation unnecessarily. The book nearest like the present one is Roy W. Sellars' *The Next Step in Democracy* written some four years ago by a professor of philosophy. Sellars' book is more thoroughly unified, his use of the auxiliary sciences is less paraded, and the whole presentation is smoother.

However, it is very refreshing to have an economist acknowledge that a logical refutation of Marxian economic theories by no means disposes of the socialist movement.

VICTOR E. HELLEBERG

LAWRENCE, KAN.

America and the New Era. By E. M. FRIEDMAN, Editor. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co., 1920. Pp. xxx+500. \$6.00.

This comprehensive volume—too comprehensive, if the reader is critical—presents a symposium on social reconstruction that is a companion to *American Problems of Reconstruction, Labor and Reconstruction*,

and *International Commerce and Reconstruction*, by the same editor. These are economic and financial in emphasis; the new compilation is sociological in tone.

In recognition of the truth that the war influence extended beyond the economic superstructure of modern society and made necessary a revaluation of the fundamental values of our national life, the symposium was arranged to crystallize thought on broader issues. The problems of political and social adjustment, and of the conservation of human resources, are discussed "for the purpose of intelligently controlling social forces."

The faults of this "reconstruction" adventure in the sociological field are perhaps inevitable—lengthiness, wide diversity of material, extreme unevenness, and contradiction in viewpoint. The effort at synthesis is at times bewildering. For instance, it is difficult to see how the papers in Part II quite fit into the heading "Social Progress versus Cycles of Change." Between Professor Ellwood's evolutionary discussion of war and Horace M. Kallen's penetrating and dynamic analysis of "The International Mind," and Professor Hollander's forceful little economic essay on "War and Want," are sandwiched static and rather conventional articles on "The International Mind" and "Individualism."

Again, in Part IV, on "The New Nationalism," the reader—after following with interest Dr. Fitzpatrick's statement of the need for effective "Public Administration" and Professor West's realistic discussion of "The Constitution and Political Parties" (ending with the daring plea for a cabinet chosen from and functioning in Congress)—drifts helplessly into the fogs of "The American Spirit" and "The Spiritual Tradition in American Life," to be saved, it is true, though almost too late, by the intellectual clarity of Edward S. Ames's "Religion in the New Age." A few of the writers, to say the least, go far toward violating Herbert Hoover's splendid dictum of the Foreword: "Terms must not be confused with realities, or labels with conditions. We must face concrete facts, rather than attempt to apply doctrinaire generalizations."

Part III, on "Economic Aspects of Social Problems," is most tangible and constructive, containing, as it does, Professor Ely's "An American Land Policy" and Professor Hibbard's "The Drift Toward the City," which give reassuring scientific treatment of the agricultural situation and serve to counteract the effects of much groundless alarmism. Here also are Frederick C. Howe's informed discussion on "The Immigrant and American" and Mary Van Kleek's competent survey of "Women in Industry."

Part V, "The Conservation of Human Resources," which comprises about two-fifths of this large volume, should undoubtedly have received separate publication, in justice to the valuable material that it contains. Certainly the editor did not plan merely a reference volume, but rather a readable and popular book. And there are limits to the powers of attention and concentration, even of the trained mind! In the section are able monographs, written by distinguished specialists, on "Heredity," "Child Welfare," "Vocational Education," "Health," "Food," "Industrial Hygiene," "Delinquency and Crime," "Venereal Disease," "Recreation and Play," and "Mental Hygiene." All are timely, penned in the light of the war and in terms of reconstruction policy.

The editor's two introductory chapters are quite adequate, if manifold and in places labored. Mr. Friedman is to be admired for his tireless work of selection and integration in so vast a field. Herbert Hoover's Foreword, as brilliant a little gem as the whole volume contains, reveals this great American as a true liberal and an exceedingly well-balanced social scientist.

FRANCIS TYSON

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A Philosophy of Play. By LUTHER HALSEY GULICK. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1920. Pp. 291. \$1.60.

This book was posthumously published from a manuscript that was practically completed before the death of Dr. Gulick. Miss Anna L. von der Osten who had assisted him in the preparation of the manuscript had charge of the editing.

In a brief foreword, Joseph Lee refers to it as the "last message of the master," to those interested in the recreation movement, and as a "legacy of an American pioneer in the vitally important field of education." Mr. Lee probably does not overestimate the place that Dr. Gulick occupied in the field of public recreation. He was in fact a pioneer in a field that even yet has extremely few scientific students. And his actual accomplishments as a practical leader and teacher of play gave him a place of authority among recreation workers.

The book is the first whole volume of play theory published in America, and the most important published anywhere since the volumes of Groos on *The Play of Animals* and *The Play of Man*. It comes as a welcome boon to a field extremely lacking in theoretical foundation. The recreation movement of the past quarter-century has been chiefly an elaboration of a few popular ideas on the need for more play space and for the need for supervision of play. There has been no consistent